

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1852

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the Herald for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

TERMS.
Per annum, in advance, : : \$2 00
In six months, : : : : 1 50
Three copies, in advance, : : 5 00

TO CLUBS
Of 10 the Herald will be sent for \$1.50 per copy, of 20 for \$2.50, of 50 for \$5.00, of 100 for \$9.00, of 200 for \$15.00, of 500 for \$35.00, of 1000 for \$65.00.

The money must always accompany the name of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, . . . \$2 25
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One column, one month, 1 50
One column, three months, 4 00
One column, six months, 6 00
One column, one year, 10 00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is inserted in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing without notice at any time.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements. Instead of trying to get out of the office by the back door, and thus doing us wrong, we would prefer to have you do us right, and thus do us justice. This is a common sense view of the matter, and we are sure that all who are willing to do us right will do so.

The Herald is an extensive circulation, and business men find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c. will be printed in fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

A word more on the question of foreign interference. We believe fully in the doctrine that every nation has a right to manage its own affairs in its own way, without foreign interference. We believe further that any people marked off as a distinct nationality by race, language, institutions or geographical position, if they choose to make a struggle for independence, ought to have fair play, and that such fair play requires other nations to be hands off, for the government revolted against has also a right to uphold its own authority if it can. If the aid given by France to this country be urged against us, we reply that we do not believe our struggle would have failed without the assistance of France. It might have been more severe and protracted, but must have triumphed in the end. But that is not precisely the point. It is an ill wind indeed that blows nobody good, and the sole question is whether the principle is sound, not whether a violation of it may not sometimes be productive of good results. Suppose Russia had been then the power she is now, and had taken the side of England.—Would we not rather have fought out our own quarrel than have had it fought for us by two gigantic despots. We hope our own country in its dealings with others will always be guided by the principles of non-interference, and we think they ought to be generally recognized as a part of the law of nations. But the question is—ought we to give more than our opinion and our example in support of these principles? Ought our rulers to involve this nation in a war for anything which does not touch our own rights and safety? We think not. It is true we have a common interest with other countries in the observance of the rules of international morality, but we are not called upon to punish any infraction of those rules which does not directly concern ourselves. If we were to set about redressing the wrongs of mankind, we might ruin our own country without doing any good to the rest of the world. The very structure of our government forbids it. If the present Congress for example were to invite Hungary to revolt by holding out hopes of assistance, a succeeding Congress might repudiate their pledges and leave the poor fellows in the lurch. We confess to a severe struggle on this subject between feeling and judgement, but the above are the results of cool reflection.

At the meeting on Saturday night an Irishman said that in the "ould country," a man might wake up in the morning and find himself knocked in the head.

At the Kosuth reception in Pittsburgh a Dr. Black said that the people are the jurors and have given their verdict against the Russian bear and Austrian cat. We move that he be appointed to carry the sentence into effect.

The rumor that Mr. Fillmore has declined to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency is utterly unfounded.

We noticed, some time ago, the sad and unfortunate death of Mr. GREEN JERRY SIMMONS, of this county, occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun: we have since then procured a more satisfactory account of his death, which we publish below.

To the Editor of the Bardstown Herald:
It is with a sad heart I undertake, even at this late day, to relate the particulars connected with the unfortunate and untimely death of our friend and neighbor, Mr. GREENBURY SIMMONS, late of this county.

On the 26th ult., about the hour of 9 or 10 o'clock, A. M., he remarked to some member of his family that he would go out where some persons were at work in a field on his plantation, and that he would take his gun with him, believing he might see some game on the way. The distance was about one mile from the house, and he concluded he would ride out into the field.

He loaded his gun, (a double barrel shot gun), and went to his saddle-house for the purpose of getting a saddle to put on his horse; and his son, aged about nine years, says he saw his father rest the gun by the side of the saddle-house door, the muzzle against the saddle-house, and the breech resting on the rock-step of the saddle-house. Mr. S. went into the saddle-house and got the saddle on his arm and was returning with it, and it is supposed that as the door was very narrow, and at the same time very difficult to open wide, he used some considerable force to open it wide which caused the gun to fall, as it did, with the muzzle pointed toward him, whilst he cock of the gun struck the stone-step with sufficient force to break it, and thereby caused the gun to go off and discharge the full contents of the same into his thigh, cutting the main artery. Mr. S. fell with the saddle on his arm, and was found in that condition. His wife and other members of his family were at home at the time it occurred. A servant woman first came to his relief, and it was but a few moments before his kind and affectionate wife supported his drooping head—so soon as the servant woman first approached him, he told her to ring the bell, a signal of alarm for the neighbors, when at the very instant Mr. George M. Hays, who resides about one-fourth of a mile from him, started, accompanied by Mr. Irvin and Mr. Adams.

They reached Mr. S. in about ten minutes after he was shot. They found him sensible and conscious, but nearly exhausted from the loss of blood. He died in about twenty minutes, or less, from the time he received the unfortunate and accidental discharge of the gun.

Truly it may be said, that in the "midst of life we are in death." Society, and especially the neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. S. have sustained a great loss. He was a prudent, industrious, worthy citizen in the full sense of the term. By his prudence and good management, he had acquired a comfortable and entirely independent support. He was a prosperous man—and never did a man have a more excellent and worthy family than had he. He enjoyed, in the highest degree, all the happiness which belongs to the married state. He has left behind him a large family, but well provided for. Having all the great fundamental principles which characterize a good and useful man—he has left, as we believe, this world for a better—where sickness, sorrow, disease and death are felt and feared no more.

Graham's Magazine for February is a beautiful number, of 212 pages of reading matter. The only article we have had time to read in it is a very able and discriminating criticism upon the writings of Rev. Mr. Martineau, one of the Westminster reviewers, and one of the most profound, enlightened and accomplished of living men.

An Irishman says his doctor gave him so much physic during a spell of illness that it kept him sick for a week after he got well.

We understand that the work which Hon. BEN HARDIN is about to publish will contain sketches of several of his distinguished contemporaries, including Jo Daviess, Judge Rowan and others. No man is better qualified than Mr. Hardin for such a task, from his extraordinary opportunities of personal knowledge in regard to those remarkable men, his keen observation and graphic powers of narration and anecdote.

Mr. CLAR, in reply to the proposition of a gentleman to raise a fund for the education of free colored persons, has written a noble letter in behalf of Colonization. He asks, if the example of Indiana is followed, as it will be, by other States, driving the free negroes from one miserable place of refuge to another, what will become of the poor creatures, unless a more munificent provision be made for their colonization in Africa and elsewhere. But what chance has such an appeal to be listened to now, when charity instead of beginning at home, begins as far from home as possible and unfortunately never gets home.

"Old Nick," (we don't mean the devil, but the autocrat of ALL the Russias,) is going to make a match, it is said, between Louis Napoleon and some Northern Princess.

Communications.

For the Herald.

Mr. JAMES D. NOURSE: Some time ago the attention of the citizens of Bardstown was called to the propriety of organizing a Common School therein—a movement which the County Commissioners have long desired to see, and is an earnest, I hope, of a better state of things. Hence, it would not be inappropriate for me here to say, that Bardstown and its immediate vicinity have been laid off into a Common School District, some time since, extending in the country as far as to the boundaries of the various Rural Districts, laid off around said town; which boundary, I doubt not, will include children enough of the proper ages, to wit: from 5 to 16 years for at least two common schools of ordinary size, say 50 each. And I think there is every reason conceivable, why a school or schools should be organized and taught in town, on the district system. For it certainly is entirely anti-sectarian in its structure and all its tendencies, as it should be, and as an evidence thereof, "Sec. 28" of the school-law provides "that parents or guardians of all children sent to the common schools, shall have the right to select, furnish, and direct what school books shall be used by their own children and wards, provided, the same are not immoral." Thus commending itself to all the various Christian denominations in the State; where all can drink from a common parental fountain, and fraternize as brethren of the same family.

It is known, doubtless, that a portion of the distributable School fund is derived by taxation annually from the citizens, which can only return to them through the medium of the Common School system. But, if a school be organized and taught, it will be as "the bread cast upon the waters, which they shall find after many days," returning to them from whom it was collected.

The total amount of which tax, two cents, in the whole State, being about \$56,000, and the interest on the School Fund proper \$67,000, making the sum total of \$123,000, or thereabouts, payable annually for Common School purposes, and the portion of that sum which the district of Bardstown would have drawn had she adopted the system, would have been about \$150 per annum, and should another year pass by without adopting the system which will make three continuous years, then that amount which the Bardstown district might have drawn, and which she yet can draw by offering the system, is absorbed in the general school fund, and invested in bonds bearing interest, for the common benefit of the whole State. Hence it would be wise when *manna* is rained down around about us, as in olden times, that we should gather it carefully and gratefully, and with a becoming sense of the obligation we are laid under to the giver, especially when offered "without money and without price."

But aside from pecuniary considerations, is the philanthropic feeling and policy of appropriating our portion of the School Fund in our midst, auxiliary to the education of the poor and needy, many of whom are without the pale of any school whatever.

The School Commissioners however, enguine in and devoted to the cause, as I know my County Commissioners to be, cannot organize and have schools taught without the co-operation of the citizens themselves in the scheme.—It may be that it is not generally known, that whilst Washington County, smaller and less populous than Nelson County, drew last year \$3,244 50, and Marion County, still smaller, received \$3,075 20, Nelson County received only the small sum of \$1,687 20 from the school fund, proof conclusive that those counties are more vigilant of their interests and more alive to the Common School system than we are. For the whole county of Nelson was districted last year in time for schools to have been taught in every district and reported to the County Commissioners in time, except Bardstown, where the indifference, if not opposition, to the school system was so apparent and manifest as to discourage and neutralize the efforts of the Commissioners for the time being.

We are encouraged to hope, however, since the cities of Louisville, Maysville, Lexington, Covington, *cum multis aliis*, have thoroughly adopted the system, that Bardstown will not longer prove recreant to her high destiny as the Athens of the West, in still rejecting the proffered boon of the State, but will ere long give us the Bow of Promise in reference to this important and all absorbing subject.

One of the School Commissioners, Thos. P. Linthicum, Esq., living in town, will cheerfully assist in everything towards the organization of any school or schools that may be thought necessary in town.

P. C. SLAUGHTER,
Com. C. S. for Nelson Co.

*Read the new advertisements.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nelson County, held at the Court-House in Bardstown on Saturday evening, January 24th, on motion of R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE, Esq., Thos. H. CROZIER was called to the Chair, and the President appointed SAM'L CARPENTER, Jr., and R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE, Esq., as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, on motion of Dr. D. S. STROTHER, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The President appointed, Dr. Strotter, R. L. Wickliffe, W. F. McGill and Sam'l Carpenter, Jr., who, after retirement and consultation, reported the following resolutions, the same as those adopted at a similar meeting held in the city of Louisville.

Resolved, That, to preserve the existence, develop the principle, and to establish the rights of mankind under every form of government now existing, in the opinion of this meeting, those who live under a form of government which they prefer, should not interfere with any other form of government under which any other people may choose to live.

Resolved, That each nation of the earth has alone the right to alter its own existing institutions, and to establish such form for themselves as the nation may deem best suited to their wants.

Resolved, That, because we believe that all institutions of government are or ought to be the result of the free choice of the people whom they govern, we are of the opinion that the people of one nation should not seek to determine, for any other, the kind, mode, or measure of the punishment to be inflicted on citizens or subjects for crimes defined by law, and prohibited against the government itself, or against fellow-citizens as subjects.

Resolved, That while public opinion in America, enlightened by Christian benevolence, and fostered by our glorious constitution, declaring that "excessive fines shall not be imposed nor cruel punishments inflicted," impels us to hold the sword of justice in the sheath of mercy, we bring no charge against the government of England for the fidelity with which the Executive carries into effect the laws of the legislative power of that country. We hold to the doctrine that to be obeyed at home, or respected abroad the laws of every country should be faithfully executed without hindrance or molestation.

Resolved, That among Christian nations, there does and ought to exist a bond of sympathy, and especially ought it so to be between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. As a people the former is descended from the latter. The sympathy is as between the mother and the child. The fraternity between Americans and Englishmen arises from a common parentage, and is cemented by the same language, laws; liberty, and religion; and by all the ties of a common origin, a common interest, and a common destiny are they united.

Resolved, That owing to a common brotherhood in every duty of humanity, we may, without the appearance of officious interference, or censorious complaint, express our sympathy with the unhappy sons of Ireland, who so directed their love to their country as to violate the laws of their government, and thereby brought on themselves exile from their native land—mean Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and others engaged in the late rebellion in Ireland—and respectfully request the government of the United States, to ask of the Queen of England to extend to them her Royal pardon.

We do this, because we believe that England is too powerful and stable to be shaken or injured either by her acts of justice or mercy, and too noble to be revenged; and that her sovereignty may be perpetuated as certainly by grace, as by sufferings and punishments.

Addresses were then delivered by J. D. NOURSE, and other gentlemen, when the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was further Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bardstown Herald and that the Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier, be requested to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. CROZIER, Ch'm'n.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Sec'y.
R. L. WICKLIFFE.

MY BIRTH DAY.
BY THOMAS MOORE.

"My birth-day"—what a different sound
That word had in my youthful ear!
And how, each time the day comes round,
Less and less white its mark appears!
When first our sunny years are told,
It seems like pasture to grow old;
And, as Youth counts the shining links,
That Time around him binds so fast,
Pleased with the task, he little thinks
How hard that chain will press at last.
Vain was the man, and false as vain,
Who said, "we are ordained to run
The perfect picture of life again."
"He would do all that he had done,"
Ah, 'tis not thus the voice that dwells
In sober birth days, speaks to me;
Far otherwise—of time it tells,
Lashed unceasingly, exclaims:
Of wasting many a young life;
Of wandering after Love too far,
And taking every meteor fire
That crossed my pathway, for his star.
All this it tells, and could I trace
The imperfect picture of my race,
With power to add, retouch, efface
The lights and shades, the joy and pain,
How little of the past would stay!
How quickly all should melt away!
All—but that Freedom of the Mind,
Which hath been more than wealth to me;
Those friendships, in my boyhood twin'd,
And kept till now unchangingly;
And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where Love's true light at last I've found,
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comfortless and stormy round!

The Cincinnati Commercial very pertinently suggest that if the people of Europe want to be free they had better all come to the United States, and leave the Kings and Princes "alone in their glory."

Communication from the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Lexington, Jan. 19, 1852.

Sir: Will you allow me to make public, through your columns, the following facts, all of which may interest many persons, and some of them, I would hope, the great majority of the people. My Report for the school year ending on the 10th November, 1851, embraces 186,111 children as being provided with common school education, by means of 3,956 district schools, exclusive of the schools taught in those cities which report separately. For these I will draw a draft on the Auditor of Public Accounts on the 1st day of February, at the rate of 60 cents for each child reported.

Every county in the State except the county of Grant, and all the children of the State, except 19,445, out of 205,557 are reported in my tables for the year 1851. Out of these 19,446 children, a large proportion were returned to me too late to be included in those tables. By an act of the last session of the Legislature, I am authorized to draw an additional draft for all such, on the 1st day of March, up to which date the commissioners can report to me all districts not already reported.

The Legislature has passed an act, entitled "Schools and Seminaries," chapter 35, of the Revised Statutes, which entirely changes the school system of the State, in many of its practical details, and some of its fundamental principles. I will print this act in the appendix to my Report now passing through the press, with notes illustrating the most important changes. Each County of the General Assembly directed ten thousand copies of my Report to be printed, and five thousand additional copies will be printed, for the use of the Board of Education. Of those under my control (3,000 copies) 40 copies will be sent to the commissioners of each county, by the persons distributing the acts and journals, and will be left by them, with the clerks of the county courts; the remaining 1,000, I will distribute personally. Each Senator will have 363 copies and each Representative 100 copies for distribution amongst their respective constituents.

It is of the last importance that they should be distributed as early and as completely as possible, inasmuch as the schools taught in 1852, must, as I understand, conform to the new law, or fail to receive their proportion of the school money.

It will be seen from my report, that I objected in the most decided manner to most of the important changes proposed in the school system of the State; and I am happy to say, that the Legislature agreed with me in many particulars. In others, and some of them most vital, the views of the Commissioners appeared to prevail. The Statutes prevailed over mine, and it remains to be tested by experience, whether they, or I, best understand the true condition and lasting interests of the system.

One of these changes is of such immense importance, that I feel it my duty to call public attention to it, in the most distinct manner. By the 10th section of the act above alluded to, a common school is defined to be an absolutely free school, and no school can receive any aid from the State, unless every free white child in the district of proper age, "whether contributing towards defraying its expenses or not," has had the privilege of attending.

It will be the duty of Trustees and Commissioners, to see that no other schools, except such as answer this description, shall be hereafter reported, and it will be my duty to provide and enforce such methods of returning the Reports of Trustees and Commissioners, as will exclude all other schools.

I have told the Legislature, and I tell the country, that this provision involves the ruin of the school system, or the increase of the school revenue, from about \$135,000 to about \$400,000 per annum. The State must provide by additional taxation, for raising about \$265,000 a year more than at present, for the school fund, or it must repeal this section—or the system of public education must be destroyed over at least one half of the State, and that the heavy tax-paying half. To execute the law as it now stands, will require an increase of at least 10 cents in the \$100 additional taxes. In the meantime, two years are to elapse before any thing can be done, except endure this change, which it seems to me, nothing but bitter hostility to the cause of public education, or profound ignorance of the actual position of that great interest, can sufficiently explain.

Having been confined to my room, by severe sickness, for more than two months, all I can promise is, to hurry my Report through the press, as fast as my health is restored, to discuss this great question throughout the Commonwealth; or if I find myself unable to discharge in a proper manner, this great duty, resign my office, and let the result show, whether I, or those who have done so much to defeat all my efforts, have most effectually served the State.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
S. P. Institution.

NEW BOOKS:
I HAVE just received a fine lot of Catholic Books, amongst which are:
Catholic Almanac for '52.
Prayer Books, beautifully bound.
Dunne's Catholic Library, No. 1, and 2.
A new Catholic story, Annie and her Aunt, by a convert to the Catholic Church. Price 25 cents.
The Works of the Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, and others.
N. M. BOOTH.

A CHANCE OFFERED.
To all those who have been sleeping on the floor, boards and bed cords, we would say that we are still making Mattresses of all kinds, Spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses made in a superior manner, and warranted equal to any made in the West. We will also make Window Curtains and Bed Curtains.—Cut and fit Carpets in a style equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever before done in Bardstown.

We are also prepared to repair any kind of upholstery, such as putting new covers on fine sofas and chairs, and re-stuffing the seats, &c. Room next door below L. C. Mattingly's dwelling, on Market street.
67-79 Terms cash.
Jan 21st W. H. HARDY & WIFE.

Poetry.

For the Herald.

TO MISS B. M.
THE HEART'S STRUGGLE.

This heart's hard struggle now is truly ended
—The conflict's o'er;
The thoughts that once like heaven's rich
arch extended
O'er life's bright dream, in vain with fate
contended;
It lives no more.

The hope that nerved my soul has darkly
faded,
In mist away;
The wish that every pulse of life pervaded,
That gave me light when doubt's cold form
invaded,
Was meteor play.

The hearts that once loved, tho' rudely
parted
By fate's decree,
Will turn from new form'd ties, oft broken
hearted,
To that blest dream—perchance a sigh is
started,
To yet be free.

And since my heart has now resigned forever
The hopeful spell;
Since it can truly, nobly, calmly sever
The sweetest tie, it will respect thee ever,
And wish thee well.
FANCHER.

THE MOTHER'S HAND.

There is an eloquence and sweet simplicity in the following lines, from the pen of Charles Swain, a poet who has written much to be admired, and more, to be commended.—Ex. Pa.

THE MOTHER'S HAND.
A wandering orphan child was I—
But meanly at the best, attired;
For oh, my mother scarce could buy
The common food each week required;
But when the anxious day had fled,
It seem'd to be her dearest joy,
To press her pale hand on my head,
And pray that God would guide her boy.

But more, each winter more and more
Stern suffering brought her to decay,
And then an Angel pass'd her door,
And bore her lingering soul away!
But oh! they know not what is grief,
Who ne'er knelt by a dying bed;
All other we on earth is brief,
Save that which weeps a mother dead.

A seaman's life was soon my lot,
Mid' reckless deeds—and desperate
men!
But still I never quite forgot
The prayer I ne'er should hear again;
And often, when induced to tread
Such paths as unto sin decay,
I've felt her fond hand press my head,
And that soft touch hath saved her boy.

Though hard their mockery to receive,
Who ne'er themselves 'gainst sin had
striv'n
Her, who on earth I dared not grieve,
I could not—would not—grieve in
heaven;
And thus from many an action dread,
Too dark for human eyes to scan;
The same fond hand upon my head
That bless'd the boy—hath saved the
man!

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

We have just paid a visit to this wonderful pair, and must pronounce them the greatest living curiosities we ever beheld. However great the romance of "Gulliver's Travels," there is no romance here; but a perfect living reality in two of the most wonderfully small Lilliputians ever seen in this part of the world, and in this, we think every one will agree with us who will go and gratify their curiosity, which they can for the very small sum of twenty-five cents, at the Society Library, in Broadway, corner of Leonard street. The girl is about ten, the boy about seventeen years of age, weighing about as many pounds. A pamphlet can be had, giving an account of these children. We have read it with great interest, and of its entire veracity we have not the shadow of a doubt. A morning print, for whose opinion we never had much regard, has pronounced them a "humbbug." Now, we must think that the humbug is entirely on the side of the paper making such a stupid assertion, for we can assure our readers that, on the part of this wonderful exhibition, there is none whatever. We examined them minutely, and saw their pranks for more than an hour. We felt their weight, examined their hands, heads and limbs, and doubted not, for one moment, that these were in very deed human beings, as really as any biped that walks Broadway, although they never have been taught an articulate sound. That they can be taught to speak, and reason, too, we have no doubt. There is a keen expression in the eye, and a development of brain sufficient to warrant us in making the assertion. The posterior part of the head has evidently been compressed, being somewhat flattened, but for what purpose we are unable to say.

Some have an idea that they are but specimens of deformity, and somewhat revolting to look upon. This is wholly a mistake. They are perfectly formed in every respect, neat, clean, and playful as kittens. The features of the girl, we really think, are sweet, and the eye of the boy is as clear as that of a gazelle. Their hair is as soft and fine as flax, and, at the same time, black as jet while the skin, being a dark brown, is as soft as silk. Nor do we believe that they are at all idiots, notwithstanding their diminutive size, but, by proper cultivation, will mentally, as they now do physically, demonstrate their perfect humanity in every respect. We are informed that Mrs. Kingsland, the lady of our respected Mayor, in company with Madame Kosuth, paid them a visit, and both were highly gratified at the sight of such human curiosities.

That they were found, as it is stated, in a region and city in Central America, we think, may be perfectly true; but that they are the remnants of a distant race, as some have supposed, we do not believe. Their diminutiveness can easily be accounted for on known a physiological principles—long continued intermarriages. And the very secluded and isolated position in which they were found, may prove that this was the fact. A similar law holds good throughout the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is a positive law of nature, behind which we cannot look, but proved by the most abundant ocular demonstration. Hybrid races among the lower creation cease at once to produce their kind; and even among the Creoles, the fecundity ceases, or is very much diminished, while long continued intermarriages terminate in utter sterility.—Christian Intelligencer.

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New Advertisements.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY
JNO. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers. Our

RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES

ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness, and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at ALL HOURS ON REASONABLE TERMS. Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funeral Processions can always be supplied. Give us a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive STABLES in the West. JOHN PAYNE & CO. BARDSTOWN, January 25th, 1852.

MONEY FOUND.

ON last Court day, a purse containing some money in notes and silver, was found, which the owner can get by describing property and paying for this notice. JOHN CHEATHAM

SPINNING WHEELS.

LARGE and small Spinning Wheels and Reels for sale at my shop in Bardstown. Mentioning where when called for. WM. MCQUOWN, Sr. Jan 25th

SALE OF PROPERTY.

I WILL expose to public sale on the 23rd of February next, (the first day of the Circuit Court,) if not previously disposed of at private sale, the HOUSE and LOT on which I now live in Bardstown. I will show the property to any one desiring to purchase. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Jan 25th MOSIS BLACK.

GARDENER & CO.

Louisville, Ky. AGENTS for the Marseilles and Paris Cattle. For Sale, have for sale 200 bags Paris Hay, No 500, 600, 700, 450 do Maysville do No 400, 500, 600, 400 do, 500, and 1000. 300 bales Batting. 50 bags Carpet Cloth. 100 do Wrapping Twine. 100 do Candle Wick. Jan 25th

THE Kentucky Standard of Weights and Measures are by order of Court put into bonds to prove the weights and measures of Nelson county, in the office of John C. And, dec'd, Jan 25th WM. MCQUOWN, Sr.

WANTED.

A GOOD waiter and runner for the balance of the year. Apply at this office.

ALL persons having Books and Shoes to mend can have them mended by calling on W. H. Hardisty, next door to Duane & Hart's Saddle Shop, Arch street.

Terms: Cash, without exception to persons. After the work is done, some attention will be given to law. Jan 24th

LADIES wishing a handsome Silk or Muslin de Loin Dress will do well to call and look at our stock. We are offering them very low. Jan 21st MCKAY & METCALFE.

W OOL HATS. A very superior article, just received, and for sale by MCKAY & METCALFE. Jan 21st

ED. S. TALBOT. JOHN E. AUD.

TALBOT & AUD

W OULD respectfully inform their friend and the public that they have taken the extensive Blacksmith Establishment lately carried on by John C. And, dec'd, on Bond Street, where all kinds of work in their line, will be done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms. dec 11-2m

WE have BLASTING and RIFLE POWDER; also Safety Fuse on hand and for sale. COLLINGS & WELLS. oct 23

GOOD COLOGNE can be bought at from 5 cents to \$1.50 per Bottle of MCKAY & METCALFE. oct 25

L. MCKAY, JR. W. H. METCALFE. MCKAY & METCALFE. DEALERS IN DOMESTIC & FANCY Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, &c., &c., and almost every article usually kept in retail stores. All of which they are selling at unusually low prices. Please call and examine before purchasing. Jan 21

PUBLIC MEETING.
We are requested to state that there will be a Meeting at the Court House on Saturday afternoon to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention. Mr. HARDIN, and perhaps other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

The communication which we publish this week from our friend P. C. Slaughter, Esq., Commissioner for Common Schools was handed in just before the suspension of our paper caused by the difficulty of getting our press and other materials for enlarging. So long a time elapsed before the issue of the enlarged sheet that the article was inadvertently passed over. However, it is still seasonable, and we hope it will have the effect of reviving the interest here in the all-important subject of education. What has the committee appointed at the meeting in December done? We have heard of no further steps being taken to establish a Common School in accordance with the publicly expressed wish of the citizens of the town.

It is due to Messrs. Carter & Thomas, the enterprising contractors of the Louisville & Nashville Stage line, to note the fact that during the worst weather of this exceedingly severe winter they have not once failed to deliver the mail in time at this place and, so far as we can learn, at all other points on the line.

A friend of ours meditating on the present dark and portentous state of affairs in this world, with its Kosuth Crusades, apprehended coalitions, revolutions, general indignation and bottomless quagmires of perplexity and confusion, at length exclaimed in his bewilderment, "Well I suppose somebody ought to be well thrashed, but who it is I don't exactly know."

IMPORTANT DECISION.
The Court of Appeals in the case of Slack, &c., vs. the Maysville Railroad Company has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the railroad tax.

The statement by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which we copy from the Frankfort Commonwealth, that the Common School system in Kentucky is in danger of total ruin will of course command the attention of all our readers. We hope he is mistaken.

There is a spicy controversy going on in New York between Lola Montes and Edward P. Willis, brother of N. P. Willis. Lola makes a pathetic appeal to the "sympathies" of the American people on the ground that she is a martyr of liberty!! She says that she is the great object of the persecutions of the Jesuits and Absolutists in Europe, and that they have followed her to this country! She charges Willis with down right swindling, but we think it likely the charge is about as well founded as her claims to sympathy. Nice cage of birds is Gotham any how.

The information which will be laid before Congress in relation to the affairs of Utah is expected to develop a curious state of things on the banks of the Jordan and the Great Salt Lake. Gov. Young is almost always in ARMS, not of iron or steel, but of softer material. A system of COMMUNISM on a grand scale is fully organized in the community.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the Wheeling Bridge must either go up or come down.

The Forrest divorce case, New York, has been decided in favor of Mrs. Forrest. The verdict of the jury acquitted her of the charges which her husband endeavored to establish, and the court allowed her \$3000 a year alimony.

Since Lord Palmerston's resignation a dissolution of the English ministry is expected.

Messrs. Collins & Wells have on hand a splendid assortment of Brandy and Wines, which is offered cheap.

LETTER FROM THE HON. A. F. OWEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1851.
Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—Will you do me the favor to allow me, through the medium of your extensively circulated journal, to make an exposition purely of a personal character? I am aware that such matters are usually uninteresting and not unfrequently quite distasteful to an intelligent public. But in this instance I feel that I have a right to ask a hearing even without an apology.
In my conduct as late Consul for Havana I have been harshly assailed and bitterly denounced, not to say grossly misrepresented and shamefully traduced before the American people. Of the character of those who were the most efficient actors in this conspiracy against my name and reputation, or their objects or motives, I have no intention at this time or in this way to speak. If my cause cannot stand upon its own merits before the tribunal of an impartial and right thinking people, I am willing that I and it may be assigned to that reputation which both would so richly deserve, if I were such a man as I have been represented to be. My object, therefore, in asking the favor, is not to use the medium of your paper for the purpose of assailing any one, not even my calumniators, but only to defend myself. I feel that I have been most unjustly dealt by.—Whether others who have not the same interest in the matter shall be of the same opinion will depend upon their judgment upon what I have to say.
What, then, are the charges which have been brought against me? Not having seen any presented in any regular form, I shall have to allude to them as I have seen them stated in the newspapers at different times. And, to begin with the most prominent:
1st. It has been said, in substance, that I refused to take any steps on the morning of the 16th of August last, to arrest the proceedings which resulted in the condemnation and sentence of death pronounced against my unfortunate countrymen who were taken in the ill-fated Lopez expedition, who were that day executed by the authorities in the Island of Cuba, and not only this, but that I refused to see them or bear any messages from them to their friends, or to do anything manifesting any commiseration for them in their miserable condition.
To this I have simply to say that it is not true that I refused to take any steps to arrest the proceedings which resulted in their execution. It is not true that I knew of their capture until after their condemnation. As I have stated on a former occasion, they were condemned before I heard of their capture; so that I had no time to act, or to do anything to prevent their sentence, if I had the power to do so. Again: It is not true that I refused to see them after their condemnation. Nor is it true that any desire was expressed by any one of them to see me that was made known to me. On the contrary, I did express a desire to see them, for the purpose of bearing any message they might deliver to me to be borne to their friends. And I was informed that Mr. Costa, of New Orleans, known personally to some of them, had been sent for, and had attended to such matters. And I ask that all fair men will bear in mind that I had no more power or authority from my official position to act in the matter than any other American citizen who happened to be there, as will hereafter be fully shown. But it is not true that I even failed to do my utmost as an individual to avert the sad fate of these men under the most moving and melancholy circumstances of their situation. As soon as I arrived at my office, a little after ten o'clock in the morning, and heard of their sentence and approaching doom, I addressed a note to the Governor and Captain General of the Island. This I did not do in my official character, because, apart from my knowledge of the full extent of my official powers, I had, in an interview with the Captain General the day before, touching the course intended to be pursued by him in case any of the men invading the island should be captured, been informed by him that he would not allow any interference, either official or personal, by any Consul in their behalf, let them belong to whatever nation they might. I therefore, on reaching my office, fearing a personal interview might be denied me, wrote and delivered in person to the private secretary of the Captain General, the note which follows, purely as an act of humanity. The note and the reply the public can judge of for themselves:
"COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. }
Havana, August 16, 1851.
"Sir:—I have just arrived in the city, and heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who came with Lopez, and that they have been condemned to be shot very soon. Under these embarrassing circumstances, I regard it as my solemn duty to make an appeal to your Excellency in behalf of these unfortunate men; and I trust that this will not be considered as an 'interference,' either 'official' or 'personal,' on my part. I earnestly beseech that the lives of the prisoners may be spared, and if all cannot be spared, that NO MORE SHALL be taken than are deemed to be absolutely necessary; and if neither of these petitions can be granted, that your Excellency will not permit the prisoners to be executed immediately, but allow them all the time possible in their dreadful condition. Will your Excellency allow me an interview at once?
"I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,
A. F. OWEN.
"His Excellency Sr. D. JOSE DE LA CONCHA,
"Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba."
[Seal of the Government of the Island of Cuba.]
OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY.
I have just received the communication that you have been pleased to ad-

dress me, interesting yourself that I shall spare the lives of all or some of the prisoners, or that the penalty of death upon them should at least be suspended. It is impossible for me to accede to any one of the three extremes that your letter contains. The fifty captured men are not American citizens, or citizens of any other nation. They are pirates, acknowledged and declared as such by the Spanish Government, long before they had attempted the criminal undertaking that they accomplished; and no otherwise can be considered those who, without any acknowledged flag, assemble, arm themselves, embark, invade and spill the blood of the defenders of a quiet country, that is in full peace and friendship with the nation which they call themselves citizens. The American Government itself thus considered them also, when, in such solemn and public documents as its proclamations, it not only rebuked the expedition of which they formed a part, but assured, in the clearest and most explicit manner, that it would not acknowledge them as American citizens; that no effort would be made in their favor to save them from the penalty that might be laid upon them in the country where they were going; and that, for the same reason, it would abandon them to the fate they might there meet with. I cannot but be surprised, therefore, that you should interest yourself in their favor in the letter which I am answering; although with the saving clause that it may not be considered as an official or personal "interference." You are aware that Consuls, who are strictly commercial agents, ought not in any manner to interfere in affairs of this nature; and you cannot be ignorant either that the will of your Government is that no efforts be made in behalf of those who compose such criminal expeditions as the one now alluded to.
It being, in the most complete manner, proved that the fifty prisoners you recommend to me are part of those who, trampling upon all international law, invaded in arms this peaceful island, and fought against the soldiers that defend it; it being notorious that their companions still resist, protected by the mountains, the attacks of our troops; and that they after the defeat they sustained, were trying to save themselves by flight, neither justice nor policy counsel me to accede to the wishes expressed by you; and in this affair I will not admit any interference, privately or officially, from you, nor from the other consuls resident in this city.
God preserve you many years!
JOSE DE LA CONCHA.
Havana, August 16, 1851.
It may be proper, before proceeding further, to state that a very general misapprehension seems to prevail in the public mind touching the powers and duties of a Consul for Havana. It does not seem to be known or appreciated, that he is restricted in *express terms*, to such matters as are strictly commercial. He has no diplomatic powers, and is so informed by the Government of the United States, and every communication made by him on subjects other than commercial can be addressed as matters of favor, and not of right.—This can readily be perceived by reading the extent of the powers as set forth in the following royal *exequatur*:
"DOSA ISABEL, the SECOND, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, Queen of Spain: Inasmuch as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has reported that the President of said Republic has appointed Mr. Allen F. Owen Consul of the same for Havana, as it appears from the commission which he has exhibited, begging that I would be pleased to approve of it, in order that he may exercise the functions of said office, and to which I have assented: Therefore, I command the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and the other authorities whose duty it may be to see to this my royal decree carried out, to receive and to recognize the aforesaid Mr. Allen F. Owen in the capacity of Consul of the United States at Havana, in the form prescribed by the royal ordinance of the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to permit him to enjoy and to exercise his functions; in doing which he is not to exercise any act of jurisdiction, being only allowed to interpose his arbitration in controversies which may occur between merchants and sea-faring people, with a view of reconciling them and of settling their differences. Under which condition, and none other, I grant him this, my royal authority to perform the functions of said office; and to this effect I order that he may be allowed to exercise the privileges and to receive the emoluments appertaining to the same, and that he may enjoy the exemptions, prerogatives and immunities compatible with the special law which is in force in that colony.
Given in Madrid; on the twelfth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
(Countersigned.) I THE QUEEN.
THE MARQUIS MIRAFLORES.
This is the usual form of the powers allowed by Spain to all Consuls in her transmarine dependencies. And from this it will be seen that I had no more power to act in the matter under consideration than any other citizen of the United States in Havana at that time; no more than any one of our naval officers within the range of whose guns the execution took place. If any one of all the American citizens then there, either with or without any official connection with our Government, did more than I did, or even as much, I have yet to learn it. But, to proceed:
2d. It has been said that, after the surrender and capture of those who came in under the proclamation of the Governor and Captain-General of the 21st August, and were committed to the Punta prison afterwards, I refused to see them, or to do anything for them, or to make any intervention for them. One of these prisoners, Capt. Kelly, has published under his own hand, since his return to this country, a statement which has had an extensive

circulation through the medium of the presses of the country, making this charge, and other charges also, which I shall not deign to notice. It is due to me that the public, however, should know the facts; and I shall not so far compromise my own self-respect as to ask the public to judge between me and him. But that Capt. Kelly may see himself how far he is sustained by Capt. Platt and Lieut. Taylor, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, to whom he referred in a part of his statement, I subjoin their joint letter me:
UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY, }
Havana, December 4, 1851.
"Sir: Your note of this date, in reference to a letter published by Capt. Kelly, of the late Lopez expedition, has been received, and we take great pleasure in complying with your request.
We have no hesitation in saying that Capt. Kelly has made a great mistake in that portion of his statement referring to ourselves, to-wit:
"When Capt. Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to come. Then, Lieut. Taylor, of the Albany, said he would 'make him come,' and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platt."
The facts are simply these: Before we proceeded to the Punta, on 30th August, we called at your office, and you then desired us to say to the prisoners confined there for taking part in the invasion of Cuba, that if they wished to see you you would pay them a visit, although you could do nothing for them in your "official" capacity. This message was delivered to them, and they said that they would be glad to have you come. Your visit to them, in company with Capt. Platt, was made in compliance with their acceptance of your offer.
The inference to be drawn from the above quotation, from Capt. Kelly's letter, is that Lieut. Taylor never saw the prisoners some time subsequent to Capt. Platt's first visit to them. Lieut. Taylor never saw them, except in company with Capt. Platt, on the occasion mentioned. Neither of us heard any complaint from them, at that time, of any neglect or indifference on your part towards them.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
CHARLES T. PLATT,
WM. ROGERS TAYLOR,
A. F. Owen, Esq., U. S. Consul, Havana.
Now the facts are, that these men, or most of them at least, were brought to the city of Havana, and committed to prison on the 28th and 29th of August. On the 30th I addressed the following communication to the Governor and Captain-General:
COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. }
Havana, August 30, 1851.
"Sir: I desire to invite your Excellency's attention to the subject of the American prisoners belonging to the expedition of Lopez. Some of them have been captured, others have surrendered, and others still will be captured or surrendered under the proclamation which your Excellency was good enough to issue on the 24th instant.
This invasion being ended by the capture and dispersion of the men, and the leader of it being in the power of the Government, it is not, I am sure, desired either by your Excellency or the Supreme Government that the unfortunate and misguided men who were engaged in it shall needlessly suffer longer.
It is doubtless known to your Excellency that these men have already suffered much. Without a shelter from the storm, without food, save the wild fruit which chance threw in their way, almost destitute of clothing, they have for many days wandered in the mountains, pursued and hunted down by the very men who, they were told, were up in arms and revolutionizing this Government.
In view of all these things, the misrepresentations of the designing by whom these unfortunate men have been induced to invade this island, and the sufferings they have already endured, I respectfully request that the chains may be removed from the limbs of the prisoners, and that they may be treated with all the kindness consistent with their safe-keeping.
I trust that your Excellency will permit the prisoners to be visited by such of their countrymen as are here or may come here during their confinement, and who may desire to see them; and that they may be allowed such things, in the way of diet, clothing and the like, as may conduce to their comfort, which it is desired to afford them. I desire to see your Excellency as soon as an interview can be granted, to present some views for your Excellency's consideration relative to the liberation of all these unfortunate men: many of them are husbands, and have dependent wives and helpless children; more of them have fathers, mothers, and sisters, who will be in the deepest distress at their capture and imprisonment when it shall become known to them.
Hoping for the most favorable results, and believing that your Excellency will embrace the opportunity of showing kindness and humanity to the prisoners, I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.
A. F. OWEN.
His Excellency, Sr. D. JOSE DE LA CONCHA,
Governor and Captain-General of Island of Cuba.
The same day that this letter was addressed to the Captain General, Captain Platt and Lieut. Taylor called to see me on their way to their prison. They had previously obtained a written permit from the Captain General to visit the prisoners. I sent word by these officers to the prisoners that I would visit them and do what I could for them, if they desired it. At the same time that they might not be mistaken as to the extent of my powers, I sent them word that I could do nothing for them in my official character. How land, since his return to this country, a statement which has had an extensive

character of my letter. The interview with the Captain General, requested in that letter, was granted. And on the evening of the same day, the 30th of August, the Captain General, in that interview, made known to me his intention to pardon the whole of the prisoners. The next day, August 31st, the news was received of the unfortunate outrages at New Orleans, and the Capt. General immediately sent for me and informed me of the change of his purpose.
But as soon as I obtained a permit to visit the prisoners, I did so; and to the utmost of my ability did all I could to administer to their wants and alleviate their condition. At my intervention their chains were removed; and I directed the storekeepers of the persons, after getting permission for the purpose to furnish them with everything they stood in need of, in the way of food and clothing, and to charge the same to my personal account. These bills were paid out of my own private purse. Other American citizens also generously contributed in the same way. And when the Captain General informed me that although he could not pardon all the prisoners, as I had urgently requested him, yet he would pardon a few of them, I interceded specially in behalf of Capt. Kelly, and made his case prominent because he made such a strong appeal on account of his wife and children, who, he said, would be left in great destitution if he should be sent away. He over his deliverance to me. How far he has repaid my attentions and kindness others may judge.
I knew nothing of Capt. Kelly until I saw him in prison; and I know nothing of him since except that he owes that liberty which enables him to abuse me to my own generous nature, which prompted me to select him, out of a great many others, as one of a few for whom I specially invoked Executive clemency. But again:
3d. It has been said that I was negligent in the discharge of my duty to Mr. John S. Thrasher, who has lately been sent to Spain. On this point I may barely say, that I did all in my power to have Mr. Thrasher's case presented in the way he desired it, as the several communications I addressed to the Captain General in his behalf will abundantly show, and to which I need only refer at this time.
Whether he was right in his construction of our treaty with Spain or not, it is not for me to say; nor whether he was rightfully or wrongfully condemned. But whether my conduct towards him as an unfortunate countryman, claiming the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land, was kind or unkind, can perhaps best be judged of by the estimation he placed on it in the following letter:
MORO CASTLE, Havana, Nov. 26, '51.
Dear Sir:—About to be embarked for Spain to fill a most iniquitous sentence, I have to thank you, which I do most sincerely, not only for your exertions in my behalf, which we can only regret have been unavailing, but also for many acts of kindness which you have extended to me.
You are well aware that I do not go sadly to my imprisonment, because not only that I am perfectly innocent of the charges against me, but also because I do not believe my countrymen will suffer my unjust sentence to be carried out.
Reiterating my thanks to you, I remain, your obliged servant,
J. S. THRASHER.
A. F. Owen, Esq., Consul of the U. S. of America.
Now, Messrs. Editors, I have done. I have only alluded to the more prominent charges that have been made against me, as I have been enabled to comprehend them before and since my return. I have neither time nor inclination to take up the thousands of other silly and unfounded slanders that have been industriously circulated against me.
I have said that I did not intend at this time or in this way to call in question the motives or objects of those who treated me so unfairly. This rule I have endeavored to observe. My only object has been to speak in defence of myself and of my official conduct.
It is proper that I should also state, that I have not alluded to the charges now specifically set forth as in any way connected with the reasons of my recall; nor do I wish to be considered as complaining of that recall. I am not the man to appeal to the public on account of such a grievance, even if I felt it. But I can say with truth, that I have very little feeling on that subject; in deed, none at all, except in so far as the fact itself might corroborate the idea that I had rendered myself unfit for such a place, by proving that I was destitute of those kindly feelings of our nature which prompt the generous heart "to feel another's woe," and "to hide the fault we see," which I value more than all the emoluments of all the offices that all the powers on earth have in their power to bestow.
Whatever may be my errors, I am sure none who know me will attribute them to any misdirection of the impulses of the heart. And it is for the information of those who do not know me, that I have been induced to make this exposition.
But wherein, may I not be allowed to ask, have I erred in any respect in this matter? May I not put the question, in all confidence, even to those who have done me no greater injustice than simply to say that they "do not approve of my conduct," wherein do they not approve of it? What act do they find fault with? What deed of omission or commission do they complain of? Did I do any thing wrong? Or did I leave undone anything which I ought to have done, and which was in my power to do? Is there any higher standard of duty than this? If so, what is it?
My greatest error, perhaps, has been that which a friend had the kindness the other day to point out to me; and it requires a friend sometimes to bring out real errors to our notice. "Mr. Owen," said he, "you have done everything which you ought to have done, except to take care of yourself." If such

should be the general opinion of my countrymen, I shall be satisfied.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. F. OWEN.
[From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.]
USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.
When the first intelligence of the coup in Paris reached Germany, many took it for granted that in a week Louis Napoleon would be either in the Tuilleries or Vincennes. The majority would have decided for Vincennes as the most probable of the two, believing it impossible that the French nation could throw off a republic as easily, and with as much indifference as a yesterday's shirt. But Germans will never rightly understand the history of the French nation unless they clearly understand the contradictions of the French national character. The French have twice had a republic, and have never attained to a free commune or a free municipality. Their talent for organization displays itself in small things and great, and in their hands everything takes a form that can be moved at the word of command. This spirit animates the whole nation and all parties. The wildest revolutionists themselves began by creating a hierarchy, and at least for the moment, subjecting themselves blindly to it. The prosecution of the conspirators of Lyons gave the most striking proofs of this.
Every revolutionist served from below upwards; they were first leaders of sections, then presidents of arrondissements, were admitted, then—if they succeeded in attracting attention to themselves—into the committee of departments, and thence into the central committee. Whoever knows how to command the French, him they follow with an instinct of discipline, and the art of commanding is precisely the one they understand perfectly. Every public authority may feel quite certain that its subaltern officials will allow the dignity of their office to lose nothing in their hands. They all act with imperative air, none will tolerate either objection or contradiction; every gentleman, every squire, every diligence conductor seeks opportunities of making their authority seen or felt. Command—obey—obey—command: if their is anybody who can give France the parole, there it stands in rank and file before him and shoulders its arms. It would march with the Bourbons, with the Orleansists, with the Matadors of the "National" with the Bonapartists. The President, perhaps, has the best chance of all these; during three years of that sharp and critical Parisian atmosphere he has not, as a personality, been quite worn out; and his name still work wonders on the Bourse and among the blouses.
The republic began with very little self-confidence. It kept the Bourbons in exile, and drove the Orleans family across the frontiers. And yet even before the conflict of June, the sovereign Assembly did not venture to refuse to revoke the decree of banishment against Louis Napoleon. What can have fixed on the French the reputation of being difficult to govern? In 1793 had they not three masters at once—the committee of public safety, the Jacobin club, and the convention? Had not each of those bodies of men in the Department who willingly received orders and executed them? And at last, was not the question merely which of the three should suppress the other two? The confusion always arises from everybody wanting to command. The restless blood of the French creates every day a new fashion, and in a certain course of time must have a change of rulers. One must be pushed forward that others may fill their places behind them. *Gens novorum rerum cupido*, Caesar called them. Had they been ten times more softly bedded under Louis Philippe, he could not make them forget for 18 years things had worn the same aspect, the official hierarchy the same faces. He could not but fall, not for any special error, but because he had not fallen long before. The oppression of any form of government the Frenchman does not feel, he recognizes the power of the State in the schoolmaster and the rural guard; and if the socialists ever get the opportunity of "organizing," they will maintain society at the cost of the State, and feed the citizen, through the State officers, in State establishments.
Before a resolute man who is believed to be able to command, the French will bend. Yet the coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire was a more perilous attempt than the present imitation of it. The republican leaven was then still active, and the young General Bonaparte had rather dazzled the public than created any belief in his more solid qualities. The fame of his two rivals, Massena and Moreau, had increased, while the public confidence had rather shaken than gained by the fantastic campaign on the Nile. It had been remarked that his imitation of Alexander was affected, like his after passage of the Alps—a movement of questionable military value, though as a State effect, cleverly calculated. And yet all went off so easily and smoothly that Napoleon had only to show himself with a few of his epaulettes Macedonians to be congratulated on his success and to find persons on all sides "placing themselves at his disposal." The Government had at that time Generals on whom it could "rely," the army of the Rhine passed for strongly republican, and the troops in Egypt were deeply enraged at the desertion of Napoleon, after whose departure the discipline of the army became completely dissolved. It was then also attempted to justify the coup d'etat by the allegation of a conspiracy; and probably the parties did conspire, but only against the impending usurpation they began to foresee.
But, it is asked, how will Louis Napoleon maintain himself, since the first notabilities of France have condemned his coup? In the one scale is the triumvirate, Napoleon, St. Arnaud, Magnan; in the other, Thiers, Mole, Changarnier, Berryer, Dupin, Louis Faucher, Tocqueville, Dufaure, Barrot, Cavagnac, Lamoriciere, not to mention the supernumeraries. "Impossible he can maintain himself," it is said; perhaps it is

even still more incredible that Thiers, Tocqueville, Berryer, Changarnier and the others will be able to recover themselves and gain the ground from the staff of Napoleon; the republicans of today and yesterday will have enough to do in turning themselves into imperialists of the tendency; in making the queue their place will naturally be behind the Bonapartists. If this appears bitter or unsupported, it should be remembered that the French have for every political situation much more elasticity than the Germans.
That we do the French no injustice in believing the fiercest opponents of Louis Napoleon may possibly become the saviors and courtiers of imperialism, we will prove from French testimony, which no one will accuse of under-rating his countrymen.—When, after the 18th Brumaire, the consular constitution was drawn up, and it became known there were to be 80 Senators nominated with 25,000 francs salary, 300 Legislators with 10,000 francs salary, 100 Tribunes with 15,000 francs salary, everybody gathered round the usurper. "There was an expression in every mouth," says M. Thiers, "characteristic of the disposition of temper at the time. *Il faut se mouvoir*, it was said; we must show that far from throwing obstacles in the way of the new power, we are willing, on the contrary, to push ourselves out of its way," which meant no more, in reality, than this—"We trust court the attention of the five great men who have got all the places to give way." When the heat of the revolution begins to cool, desire to gain by it rises, and from horror to weariness but a step. Napoleon himself despised these courtiers of places so thoroughly, that on the 7th November he allowed the following remarks to appear in the *Moniteur*: "Since according to the new constitution a number of brilliant offices are to be given away, how has the world been put in motion! What faces unseen before, what new names everywhere! How low do the sterner republicans of the year VIII. bend themselves and creep before the powerful man who can procure a place! What bands of Brutuses in the antechamber!" The petty god of the world, as Goethe says, is still the same; and whether M. Thiers has rightly sketched the genius of his country, the conduct of the vanquished party will soon show.

Commercial.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.
There has not been a great deal of business done in the Market this week on account of the impediments to navigation. The Ohio River is frozen over—with ice from 8 to 12 inches in thickness, but as the weather has moderated a general thaw is expected.
The Hog Killing season is over, with probably the exception of a few hundred head. The number killed around falls will be about 150,000 head, against 197,000 killed last year. The increase of weight to the hog is however estimated at 10 per cent. It is generally supposed that there will be a considerable deficit. Holders of Provisions are very firm and show no disposition to sell at present rates.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Market is unchanged. We quote sales of Flour in lots at \$3 30c to \$3 40c from stores, retail sales at \$3 75 to \$4 25; Wheat is worth 97c; Corn 35c; Oats 25c.
FRUITS are scarce.—Dried Apples \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel; Dried Peaches \$1 75 to \$2 50; Raisins \$2 10 per box—Prunes 22c per pound.
FISH.—Mackerel—No. 87 to \$9—No. 2 \$10 to \$11—No. 1, \$13 to \$14 per barrel.
GROCERIES.—The supply is abundant, but prices sustained, and small sales are effected. Sales of Sugar have been made at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c, in lots; by the barrel prices range from 5 1/2c to 6c, for the best article. Coffee—prices range from 9 to 9 1/2c. Molasses bring from 25c to 30c—Sugar house, 25c to 40c. Rice, 4 1/2c to 5c. Cheese, in demand at 6c.
HIDES.—Dull at 4c for green; for Dry Salted 9c.
PROVISIONS.—Meat Pork is firm at \$13 50. Hogs,—slop fed, \$4 50 nett. Bacon from wagons at 7 1/2c Hog round, Lard 7 1/2c to 8c, in kegs.
COTTON.—is declining.
FLAX SEED in demand at \$1 10.
CLOVER SEED quoted at 86.
WINES.—
Champagne Wine;
Catawba do;
Madeira do;
Old Port do;
Muscadet Wine;
for sale by
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.
BRANDY—
Champagne Brandy;
Cognac do;
Peach do;
for sale by
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.
PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE for sale by
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.
COD FISH—
Dried Herring;
for sale by
jan. 25 COLLINGS & WELLS.
GARDNER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—
100 lbs N. Orleans Sugar;
150 lbs Lard, crushed and powdered do;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 do Old Government Java do;
20 ceroses Mocha do;
100 lbs Plantation Molasses;
30 do Sugar House do;
20 half bbls do do;
30 kegs do do;
100 pieces Rice;
300 kegs Nails assorted, from 3d to 40d;
100 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 do 10 by 12 do;
50 do Virginia Tobacco;
50 do Ky. do of City Manufacture;
50 half chests Old Powder Tea;
150 boxes do do;
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half do, and almost every article in the Grocery line for sale at fair prices.
January 25, 1851.—33m.

